



Epping Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the year ending December 31st, 1949



Epping Rural District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the
Epping Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1949, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate was maintained at the previous year's figure of 17.5 per 1,000 population, and the death rate was almost unchanged at 10.7 per 1,000 population. With 321 births and 197 deaths there was a natural population increase of 124, but the Registrar General estimated our population at 18,320, an increase of 630 on the 1948 estimate. The difference in the natural increase and the Registrar General's estimate must be explained by immigration, probably to Harlow and Thornwood. House building has tried to keep pace with this increase in population.

The infant death rate (18.4 per 1,000 live births) is below the figure for England and Wales (32 per 1,000 live births) and this figure, together with the absence of a maternal death, is a credit to the medical services in this district.

Infectious Diseases

The matter of greatest concern during the year was the occurrence of a nationwide poliomyelitis epidemic. In England and Wales 14 cases were notified per 100,000 of the population. 20 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in this district, a very high rate when one realises that all the cases suffered from some degree of paralysis. The aftermath of paralysed limbs in those who recover presents a serious problem not only to the individual but to the community. It is regrettable that there is no known method of preventing an outbreak or controlling its spread.

During a poliomyelitis epidemic the virus is assumed to be widespread and it is believed that many are infected who never

develop symptoms, and efforts have been made to find those factors which render the infected person susceptible to the paralytic manifestations of the disease.

The poliomyelitis cases here and in Epping Urban and Ongar Rural Districts were investigated with the help of Dr. McFarlan of the Department of Human Ecology, Cambridge University, and in those cases developing muscular paralysis, a history of unaccustomed muscle exercise, muscle strain or muscle injury was common. In one case of polioencephalitis — a mental form of the disease—an abnormal mental stress had occurred a few days before the onset. Research elsewhere has suggested that the trivial injury from tonsil operation or from an intra-muscular inoculation may act as a precipitating factor in some cases which later develop paralysis. The exact nature of such an association is not yet known, but it can be said that this possibility appears to be limited to cases where the virus of poliomyelitis is already present and therefore, broadly speaking, to periods of outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

The matter is being investigated by the Medical Research Council and in the event of a poliomyelitis outbreak, immunisation can be postponed temporarily.

For many years the statistics of Infectious Disease have been accepted as a measure of the health of a district, but advances in chemotherapy since 1935 have brought about a change. The sulphonamides have reduced the danger from puerperal sepsis and pneumonia. Penicillin has quelled the menace of scarlet and meningococcal fever. Streptomycin gives promise of the reduction of menace of tuberculosis and chloramphenicol shows similar promise in typhoid and whooping cough. Immunisation has done much to reduce diphtheria and last year no diphtheria cases were notified in the Epping Rural District.

The housing shortage still exists but as yet there is no means of statistical assessment of the dissatisfaction, frustration and despair arising from the compulsory and interminable sharing of households that show themselves in unhappy and broken homes, in anti-social behaviour and in psychosomatic illnesses.

Tuberculosis and poliomyelitis were the most serious infections in 1949.

During 1949 six new cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with five cases in 1948. The disease caused one death compared with six deaths in the previous year.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Several cases have been considered for possible action under the powers given in this Act. (Persons living in insanitary conditions).

It was not necessary to take action in any instance as co-operation was obtained. The investigation and action taken did, however, draw attention to the shortage of hospital accommodation for the elderly chronic sick. Urgent cases are expected to wait for long periods before admission. The ratio of beds available for chronic sick should be maintained in a fixed ratio to the estimated numbers of over 70's in the population composition. Unfortunately, there is no evidence that the increase in hospital beds for elderly chronic sick is being maintained in proportion to the gradual increase in their numbers.

National Health Service Act, 1946.

With regard to the review of the working arrangements under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council have, so far as possible, adhered to their proposals made as Local Health Authority and the work over the past year has been conducted on these lines as set out under the various sections of the Act, being expanded so far as this has been possible.

No major difficulties seem to have arisen, and I think a fair summary would be to say that the year's work has been mainly a continuation of existing services.

In concluding my Report, I would like to record my appreciation to the staff of the Public Health Department for their help and co-operation and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support during 1949.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. PATTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Epping Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949

Chairman: Councillor C. H. Bradshaw, J.P.

Members:

Councillor A. Barratt, C.C.	Councillor Mrs. H. Howard
„ A. E. Brown	„ R. Padfield
„ F. A. Coates	„ J. W. Stevens
„ L. P. Davis	„ Mrs. C. O. Sainsbury
„ Mrs. A. R. Duck	„ E. D. Swift

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. J. L. PATTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Mrs. I. M. STOCK

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. H. J. HEELEY, M.S.I.A., M.R.San. I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other Foods) Certificate
Diploma in Practical Sanitary Science, London.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. G. H. GREEN, M.S.I.A.,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.

Clerks:

MISS A. E. A. ROTHWELL
MISS S. SHAW

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	34,856
Population	...	...	...	...	...	18,320
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	5,643
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£101,407
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£377

The rate in the pound of the general rate was 18s. 4d.

VITAL STATISTICS

			Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS:	Legitimate	...	172	136	308
	Illegitimate	...	5	8	13
				Total:	321

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population: 17.5

			Male	Female	Total
STILL BIRTHS:	Legitimate	...	0	1	1
	Illegitimate	...	0	0	0
				Total:	1

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 3.2

			Male	Female	Total
DEATHS	...	...	103	94	197

(Registrar General's Figures)

Death rate per 1,000 population: 10.7

			Male	Female	Total
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR:					
	Legitimate	...	3	2	5
	Illegitimate	...	0	1	1
				Total:	6

Death rate of infants under 1 year (per 1,000 live births): 18.4

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	...	...	0
Other maternal causes	...	...	0
		Total:	0

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1949

	Male	Female	Total
Syphilitic Disease	0	1	1
Cerebrospinal Fever	0	1	1
Acute infective encephalitis	1	0	1
Influenza	1	2	3
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	1	0	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Cancer (all forms)	19	9	28
Intracranial vascular lesions	11	15	26
Heart Disease	24	36	60
Other Diseases of Circulatory system ...	3	4	7
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
Digestive Diseases	6	2	8
Nephritis	0	2	2
Congenital malformations and Birth Trauma	2	0	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1	2
Premature births	0	1	1
Maternal causes	0	0	0
Road Traffic Accidents	5	0	5
Suicide	0	0	0
Other Violent Causes	1	0	1
All other causes	19	8	27
Totals:	103	94	197

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
in the year 1949. (Provisional figures based on weekly and
quarterly returns). Rates per 1,000 population.

	England and Wales		Epping R.D.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Live Births	17.9	16.7	17.5	17.5
Still Births	0.42	0.39	0.68	0.15
Deaths: All causes ...	10.8	11.7	10.9	10.7

(Trends of Birth and Death Rates over the past 5 years)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	16.9	17.9	19.3	17.5	17.5
Still births per 1,000 total births	18.8	39.4	35.9	38.5	3.2

Death rate per 1,000 population	14.5	11.4	12.3	10.9	10.7
Illegitimate birth rate % of total births	6.8	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.3

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

				Cases notified		Deaths
				1948	1949	1949
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	139	48	0
Measles	...	...	...	200	276	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	20	13	0
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	0	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4	1	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2	19	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	0	11	0
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	0	1	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	1	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	8	5	0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	5	6	1
Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...			1
Influenza	...	...	...			3

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS

				1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	23	27	13	20	13
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	0	1	1	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0	1	3	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0	0	2	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	274	103	95	200	276
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	23	62	24	139	48
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	10	2	0	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	12	0	2	0	11

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES per 1,000 of the population in 1949. (Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

				Notifications		Deaths	
				England	Epping	England	Epping
				& Wales	R.D.	& Wales	R.D.
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	0.02	0.05		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.63	0.61		
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2.39	2.62	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.19	0.05		
Smallpox	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	8.95	15.06		
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.80	0.27	0.51	0.00
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0.13	1.04	0.01	0.00
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	0.01	0.00		
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	0.04	0.05		
Tuberculosis	...	...	...			0.45	0.05
Influenza	...	...	...			0.15	0.15

FOOD POISONING.

No outbreak occurred. The single case of food poisoning notified, a *Salmonella* Typhimurium infection, was contracted abroad.

Epping Rural District Council

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Laboratory Facilities.

A Ministry of Health Laboratory operated at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping. Water and ice-cream samples are examined at the Counties Public Health Laboratory, 66, Queen Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Milk samples are examined at the Institute of Agriculture, Writtle.

Hospitals.

The district is served by various Hospitals under Epping Group Hospital Management Committee.

Child Welfare.

The Welfare Authority is the Essex County Council. Clinics are held at the following times and places:—

EPPING: The Combined Treatment Centre, 15, Regent Road, Epping, provides the following services:—

School children's minor ailments every school morning 9—9.30 a.m. Doctor attends Thursday mornings. Appointments are arranged for Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics.

A Child Welfare Clinic for Babies is held on Thursday afternoons at 2 p.m.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at 2 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday, and a Women's Welfare Clinic at 2 p.m. on the second Friday.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out on Thursday mornings at 11.30 a.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

HARLOW: The Women's Institute Club Room

HARLOW COMMON: The Baptist Chapel, Potter Street

MATCHING TYE: The Women's Institute

SHEERING: The Parish Room

THEYDON BOIS: The Sorrell Rooms, Theydon Bois.

2nd Friday in the month—2.30 p.m.

1st Monday in the month—2.30 p.m.

3rd Friday in the month—2 p.m.

1st Friday in the month—2.30 p.m.

1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays in the month—2.30 p.m.

NETTESWELL: The Women's Institute Hall	4th Thursday in the month—2.30 p.m.
MAGDALEN LAVER: The Village Hall (Weighing centre)	2nd Tuesday in the month—2 p.m.
NORTH WEALD: The Queens Rooms	2nd Wednesday in the month—2.30 p.m.
PARNDON: The Parish Rooms, Great Parndon	4th Tuesday in the month—2.30 p.m.
ROYDON: The Community Centre	2nd Thursday in the month—2.30 p.m.
NAZEING: The Cadet Hut, St. Leonards Road	1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month—2 p.m.

Diphtheria immunisation is available free of charge at the above clinics.

Home visiting is carried out by the County Council's Health Visitors in the area.

School Health Service.

The Education Authority is the Essex County Council. School Nurses inspect the children regularly and there is a medical inspection at each school not less than once a year.

Tuberculosis.

A Chest Clinic is held at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, every Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. (old cases by appointment), and new cases every Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. (by appointment).

During the year the Care Association covering the Chigwell, Epping, Waltham Abbey and Ongar districts continued to do useful work. The Association assists cases waiting admission to sanatorium in various ways and arranges for the admission of child contacts to convalescent homes. It concerns itself also with the after care of patients by assistance in obtaining materials for occupational therapy and whenever possible suitable employment for those fit for work. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions, and receives also a grant from the County Council.

The Honorary Secretary is Mr. A. J. Edwards, 37, Woodland Road, Loughton.

District Nurses employed by the Epping District Nursing Association, and **Midwives** employed by the Essex County Council serve the area.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The Chairman and Members of the
Epping Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1949 relating to the sanitary circumstances of the District, setting out particulars of the work carried out by the Department.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. HEELEY, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Undertakers for the whole of the District are the Herts & Essex Waterworks Company, the water being derived from wells, one at Sawbridgeworth, and one at Roydon, both of which are approximately 200 ft deep. The water, though hard, is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity and is consistent with a wholesome water supply suitable for public supply purposes.

The following work of extending the main water supply has been carried out in the Area during the year under review.

Matching Tye to Newmans End,	1,781 yards	(3-in. cast iron main)
Matching		
Housing Estate, Red Lion Lane,	282	„ do.
Potter Street		
Chippingfields, Harlow	860	„ (4-in. cast iron main)
Chippingfields, Harlow	196	„ (3-in. cast iron main)
Cock Green, Great Parndon	512	„ do.
Dobbs Weir, Roydon to Carthage Estate, Nazeing	1,750	„ do.
Avenue Road, Dobbs Weir,	119	„ (1-in. gal-
Roydon		vanised steel tube)
Viaduct to Housing Estate	230	„ (4-in. cast
entrance Theydon Park Road,		iron main).
Theydon Bois		

The number of occupied houses in the District is now 5,643 of these only approximately 123 are occupied houses that have not a main supply of water. The details are set out in the following Table.

Parish		Total Houses	Main to House	Esti- mated popul- ation	Main supply stand pipe	Esti- mated popul- ation	Wells and spsgs Pump	Esti- mated popul- ation
Epping Upland	...	194	140	490	30	105	25	87
Parndon	...	204	140	490	49	171	15	52
Harlow	...	1406	1342	4697	51	178	12	42
Magdalen Laver	...	81	76	266	1	4	6	21
Matching	...	188	175	612	5	17	8	28
Nazeing	...	767	695	2432	54	189	18	63
Netteswell	...	261	226	791	29	102	6	21
North Weald	...	657	612	2142	45	157	—	—
Roydon	...	715	613	2145	79	276	22	77
Sheering	...	334	255	892	72	252	7	24
Theydon Bois	...	786	783	2740	2	7	1	4
Theydon Garnon	...	50	44	154	2	7	3	11
		5643	5101	17646	419	1466	123	429

*Estimated population is based on $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons per occupied dwelling.

During the year there were ten samples of raw water from the main supply submitted for bacteriological examination and ten after treatment.

The results of two of these samples were as follows:—

(a) Before Treatment—Bacteriological Examination.

Date:	20.10.49.	Taken from:	Aerating Fountain, Roydon Pumping Station.	
No. of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°C 0 per ml.	
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number	
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes				
Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.	
Bact. Coli. (Type I)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.	
Cl. welchii Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.		

This sample shows only faint opalescence, carries only a trace of matter in suspension and is the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(b) After Treatment—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination.

Date: 6.7.49. Taken from: 24, Pound Close, Nazeing (kitchen cold water tap).

Chemical results expressed in parts per million.

Appearance: Bright with very few mineral particles.

Colour (Hazen): Nil.

Reaction pH: 7.2.

Electric Conductivity at 20°C: 660.

Chlorine in Chlorides: 25.

Hardness: Total 340 Carbonate (Temporary).

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.0.

Free Ammonia: 0.000.

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.000.

Metals—Iron: 0.04. Other metals absent.

Turbidity (Silica Scale): Less than 5.

Odour: Nil.

Free Carbon Dioxide: 28.

Total Solids, dried at 180°C: 440.

Carbonate (Temporary) : 305.

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate : 305.

Non-Carbonate (Permanent) : 35.

Nitrogen in Nitrites: Absent.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C: 0.25.

Residual Chlorine: Absent.

Bacteriological Results

No. of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C 0 per ml. Present in	2 days at 37°C 0 per ml. Absent from	3 days at 20°C —— Probable number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes			
Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction	— ml.	— ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very hard in character though not to excessive degree, contains no excess of saline or mineral constituents in solution and is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and there has been no lead contamination reported.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year sewers and sewage disposal works were installed at Matching Tye and Epping Green. Excellent progress was made at the Harlow Sewage Disposal Works to serve the anticipated development of the Harlow Development Corporation, and surface water and soil sewers were provided to serve the Council House Estates, at Theydon Bois for 100 houses and Windmill Fields, Harlow, for 54 houses. In addition 31 properties were converted from dry to the water carriage system and connected to the public sewer, and eleven new properties were also connected.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Very little killing takes place in the Area, the meat to the shops being sent from the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses at Waltham Abbey. However, all meat is inspected in the shops on systematic visits.

A little private slaughtering takes place and inspection of the carcasses is usually made where notification is given.

Close supervision is given to food exposed, offered, in preparation, or stored for sale.

Periodical inspections are made of all restaurants and premises where ice-cream is manufactured, stored or sold.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The question of formulating a campaign in this District for the purpose of educating persons engaged in the handling and distribution of food has had careful consideration, but owing to the fact of a very scattered district it is felt that any action relating to lectures would be abortive owing to the unlikelihood of persons so engaged attending.

The campaign therefore in this Area is for intensive inspection of all food premises being made. Systematic inspections of hotels and public houses have been carried out and the following contraventions of the Public Health and Food & Drugs Acts were found.

1.	No hot or cold water services behind the bar for the cleansing of glasses and other utensils	...	...	...	36
2.	No foodstore	...	...	...	8
3.	No ventilated foodstore	...	...	...	3
4.	No flyproof cover to foodstore	...	...	...	4
5.	Food storage unsatisfactory	...	...	...	2
6.	Storage of crockery and cutlery unsatisfactory	...	...	...	3

7.	Kitchen and scullery walls, distemper flaking	...	...	2
8.	No sinks	...	...	6
9.	Untrapped sinks	...	...	5
10.	Defective or unsatisfactory sinks	...	...	14
11.	No sink waste-pipe	...	...	8
12.	Unsatisfactory sink waste-pipe	...	...	2
13.	No draining board to sink	...	...	4
14.	Closet accommodation insufficient	...	...	10
15.	No closet for male customers	...	...	14
16.	Closet seat defective	...	...	2
17.	Paths, paving and approach to closet unsatisfactory	...	...	5
18.	Insufficient screening of closet accommodation	...	...	20
19.	Flushing apparatus of closet defective	...	...	2
20.	Urinal defective	...	...	3
21.	Staff washing accommodation insufficient	...	...	2
22.	Cellar walls and floor damp, dirty or defective	...	...	16
23.	No heating of Public Bar	...	...	1
24.	Drainage inadequate	...	...	10
25.	Walls and ceiling dirty	...	...	9
26.	Walls defective	...	...	5
27.	Walls damp	...	...	3
28.	Wall and ceiling plaster defective	...	...	1
29.	Roofs defective	...	...	5
30.	Eavesgutters defective	...	...	1
31.	Doors defective	...	...	3
32.	Flue defective	...	...	1
33.	Window defective	...	...	1
34.	Floors defective	...	...	24
35.	Fresh air inlet valve to drains defective	...	...	3
36.	Ventilation insufficient	...	...	18
37.	No ventilation	...	...	18
38.	Insufficient natural lighting	...	...	12
39.	No natural lighting	...	...	6
40.	Insufficient artificial lighting	...	...	20
41.	No artificial lighting	...	...	40
42.	Unsatisfactory storage of fuel in cellar	...	...	2

With regard to the restaurants and other places where food is prepared and sold periodical inspection takes place. It is the in-

tention of the Department, however, for this to be intensified during the coming year. As a result of this work it is found that the standard of food premises has been greatly improved.

ICE-CREAM.

Sixty-six samples of ice-cream were taken, 54 of these being manufactured in the Area and 12 outside the District. These were submitted to a bacteriological examination and to the methylene blue reaction test, with the following results:—

		Within the Area	Outside the Area
Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade I		26	8
do.	II	14	3
do.	III	13	1
do.	IV	1	—
		—	—
		54	12
		—	—

FOOD POISONING.

No food poisoning outbreaks were reported during the year.

MILK.

The control of milk production passed out of the hands of the Local Authority in October, 1949. The distribution and handling, however, remains with the Local Authority.

During the year 55 samples of milk were taken and submitted either to the Coliform, Methylene Blue, Plate Count or, in the case of pasteurised milk, the Phosphatase Test. Of these 41 were satisfactory and 14 unsatisfactory.

Seventeen samples were submitted to the Bacteria Plate Count, 15 were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. Twenty-eight samples were submitted to the Coliform Test, 12 were satisfactory and 16 unsatisfactory, 28 samples were submitted to the Phosphatase Test and five samples were found to be milk insufficiently heat-treated.

UNSOUND FOOD.

			Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Bacon and ham	...		—	3	8
Fish (fresh)	...	...	7	2	26
Meat (fresh)	...	...	5	—	12
Offal	...	...			25

		Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Miscellaneous	...		1	3
Rabbits	... ..	1	3	24
Canned Meat	...	2	—	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Fish	... ..		2	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Milk	... ..		3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Fruit	... ..		2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Vegetables	...		1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Jam	... ..			18
„ Miscellaneous				22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		21	—	9

HOUSING.

Housing Defects.

Periodical inspection of dwelling houses was made and as a result 969 housing defects have been remedied. In order to deal with these it was necessary to serve 163 preliminary notices and nine statutory notices.

In one case legal proceedings were instituted when an Order of the Court was made for the necessary work to be carried out, together with costs.

HOUSING PROGRESS.

The building of new houses by the Council still makes excellent progress. Since the end of the war to the end of the period under review the Council erected 513 houses, 154 being erected during the year 1949 and there have also been 132 houses erected by private enterprise.

THE OCCUPATION OF HUTMENTS FOR HOUSING PURPOSES.

There are still a large number of families occupying hutments which were vacated by the Services at the end of the war. The standard of housing is extremely low although the necessary services are provided. It is the Council's policy to rehouse these families as soon as possible.

At the end of 1949 108 families were living in these structures, these were made up as follows:—

Thornwood	...	...	...	85
Moor Hall	...	...	...	20
Nazeing	...	...	...	3

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises 1	No. on Register 3	No. of Inspections 4	No. of Written Notices 5	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted 6
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities ...	46	20	2	-
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	42	50	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	2	1	-
TOTAL	88	72	8	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
1	3	4	5	6	7
Want of cleanliness	1	1	0	0	0
Overcrowding ...	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature ...	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
(a) insufficient ...	3	1	0	2	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	3	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	8	2	1	2	0

3. OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

There are 22 outworkers registered for employment in the District who are engaged in the making and adapting of wearing apparel and loose box makers.

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